

# The Daily Courant.

Monday, December 24. 1705.

London, December 23.

*The Conclusion of the Letter, written by a Polish Knight, concerning the Power of the Pope, &c.*

SOME there are, who finding they cannot deny the Romish Hierarchy had a very unjustifiable Beginning, yet affirm it to be absolutely necessary to preserve the Peace of the Church; and that without it it would be impossible for Christians to agree in Doctrine; but all the World would be split into pernicious Divisions, which the Pope now restrains by his Authority. This therefore I shall endeavour to explain. In the first Place, our Adversaries deny that this Power has the Effect so much boasted of; and demonstrate that the Catholick Doctors themselves differ from one another in many Articles of Faith; that there are whole Orders of Men among them living under a different Discipline and holding different Opinions: And that 'tis of the utmost Danger to the Church to refer all Controversies to be decided by a single Person, not according to the Rules of Scripture, but arbitrarily and as may be most conducing to his own Interest: Especially considering he assumes a Superiority over all Councils, takes away their Liberty of Judging, and determines every thing by his Will and Pleasure. And indeed if any Man will take the Pains to examine the Decrees of the later Councils, he will find many of their Sanctions contrary to the Word of God, and very little for the Credit of the Church. Neither could it be otherwise, because the arbitrary Power of the Popes overrul'd all the Efforts of the sounder Part of those Assemblies. Which certainly had never been, if the sacred Scriptures, and not the good Pleasure of the Pope, had been made the Rule of Controversies. On the other Hand if we take a View of the Churches of our Adversaries, it will appear that they live in no less Harmony and Agreement under the Direction of the civil Government. And no Reason can be imagin'd, why Controversies that arise may not be compos'd and extinguish'd by the civil Magistrature, who is the Head of the Church within his Territories, as well as by the Bishop of Rome. I mean a Christian Magistrature, who is not without pious and learned Persons to whom he may commit the Care of such things. For I desire to know, why the Care of the Church may not be safely committed to an Assembly of learned Divines, where the Prince, or a Bishop, may preside? And why we should doubt that the Holy Spirit when invoc'd, would not be present in such an Assembly, as well as in the Roman Consistory where the Pope presides? We never heard that the Holy Ghost had engag'd himself wholly to the Court of Rome. But not to multiply Words, Experience shews that in the Churches of our Adversaries the Worship of God is perform'd with no less Decency than in ours; and that all Controversies that arise, are ended by the Authority of the Prince, with much more Facility and less Disturbance or Danger. Though after all 'tis not a certain Mark of the true Church to be without Controversies; the Apostle having declar'd such Differences in a manner necessary, that the good and faithful may be manifest. But however that be,

'tis beyond all doubt, that had God been pleas'd to call Princes and Emperors to the Knowledge of the Gospel, at that Time when his Word was preach'd by the Apostles to few other Persons than such as were of the meaner Sort, they would have taken the Power of the Church into their own Hands. For this being the most important Part of Sovereign Power, neither can nor ought to be separated from the Magistracy; unless we would have the Rights of Sovereignty divided, and the Foundations of all Civil Authority (from which the Judicial arises) utterly dissipated and subverted. This Truth was so well known to the Wise Ancients, that among the Persians, Egyptians, Romans, and other Nations, the same Person was both King and High-Priest; tho' the Sacrifices and ministerial Part of the divine Worship were committed to a College of Priests. And certainly 'tis a monstrous Doctrine in Politicks that there should be 2 distinct Societies in the same Kingdom, one of which should be call'd the State and the other the Church. Such a Government can never be free from the most pernicious Commotions and Disturbances, where the Commands of the State may be superseded by another Power that challenges a Jurisdiction over Mens Souls. And I would be inform'd if any thing can be more unjust and unreasonable, than that the Clergy who have a plentiful Maintenance from the State, and large Possessions in Land, should be subject to a foreign Power, and depend upon his Pleasure whether they shall lend their Assistance, or contribute any part of their Revenues to the Exigencies of the Publick, under whose Protection they are, even when no other Way can be found to save the State from Ruine. These things are so visibly absurd, and inconsistent with the Peace and Happiness of Nations, that no Doctrine more pernicious could ever have been invented or publish'd: The Histories of all Ages abound with tragical Proofs of this Truth, and undeniably shew, that all the Kingdoms of the World where these Sovereign Rights were divided, have from that Source been fill'd with intestine Dissentions, and frequently stain'd with the Blood of civil War. But 'tis not necessary to produce foreign Examples, when by our own Calamities we sadly find how prejudicial and disgraceful to our Nation such a Division of the supreme Power has been. Our Country is reduc'd to the extremest Danger, from which while we are endeavouring to rescue our selves, we are forbidden to proceed by a Forreigner who has no Part in our Government. Is there any Slavery more full of Turpitude than this? Does not the Pope by denouncing Penalties against those Persons that have the Administration of the Government, evidently shew he looks upon us as Slaves to his Arbitrary Power? If therefore we do not shake off with Fortitude this shameful and insupportable Yoke, our Liberties and Constitution must inevitably perish. We are well assur'd, that Civil Government is the Ordinance of God, and has a just Right to the Obedience of the People: Which cannot with any Colour of Reason be said of the Romish Hierarchy. And since Experience has demonstrated, that Christians may well be without that Institution, but can by no means subsist without a Civil Magistracy, those who are plac'd in the Government of Nations are highly concern'd

cern'd to vindicate their Authority from the Usurpations of all petulant Invaders.

If the Popes have unjustly assum'd their Power, and fraudulently drawn us into the Net, the See of Rome has no Right to our Obedience. But if they obtain'd this Power by Compact, it necessarily implies a reciprocal Obligation: Which if the Court of Rome have violated, the Poles are consequently discharged from their Part of the Agreement. Now what greater Violation can be imagin'd, than to go about to reduce a free Nation into Servitude? To forbid them to support their shaken Liberty, and rescue themselves from imminent Destruction? For tho' our Ancestors were in the Council of Trent most ready to acknowledge the Authority of the Pope in Spiritual Matters, yet we never divested our selves of our Right to govern the State, as the common Interest and the Exigencies of Affairs should require. And the only Fruit we have reap'd from that Compliance, is to see our Nation which has always valued themselves upon their Liberty, treated with greater Contempt than any other. We are undone, unless we repel the intolerable Insolence of the Roman Court, with the same Vigour we have defeated our Enemies in the Field. Why should we shew less Spirit than other Nations when they have been assaulted with the same Arrogance? What Henry the Eighth of England did when he was insulted by the Pope, is unknown to no Man. He prov'd he had the best Right to be Head of the Church within his own Dominions, and at once threw off the old detested Yoke. Let us who have already shewn by what Motives we have been induc'd to abdicate a King who attempted to subvert the Liberties of Poland, manifest to the whole World, that we were necessitated to defend the same Rights against the bold Invasions of the Court of Rome. Let us prove that the Poles are not so weak to dread those Fantoms with which the Roman See has so long aw'd the foolish World, plunging to this Day in the Darkness of Ignorance. If he dares let us storm likewise; and by that means either the Thunder he launches will be ineffectual, or return upon his own Head.

London, December 24.

Yesterday arriv'd the Mail from Holland of Friday December 14. It brings a little remarkable.

From the Amsterdam Gazette, dated December 23.

Madrid, December 5. Letters from Saragossa advise that several Skirmishes had pass'd between the King's Troops and the Miquelets, in which the former had the Advantage, having made themselves Masters of the Bridge of Medianos, obliging the Malecontents that guarded it to retire into the Valley of Pertolar. We have Advice, that the Governor of Alcaniz making an Excursion with 200 Men, had surpriz'd and cut in Pieces a Party of the Enemy, without giving any Quarter. But we likewise hear, that another of their Parties of 600 Men having attack'd 100 Soldiers of the Regiment of Navarre that guarded the Bridge of Medianos, put most of them to the Sword, a few excepted who fled to the Castle of Azula; so that the Enemy remain Masters of that Bridge.

From the Amsterdam Gazette, dated December 25.

Amsterdam, December 25. Some Letters from Vienna advise, that the Malecontents of Hungary have sent the following Demands to the Imperial Court. 1. A general Amnesty. 2. The free Exercise of Religion. 3. The Re-establishment of the Liberties in the Kingdom. 4. That the Garrisons in Hungary be half Hungarians, half Germans; and that the Governours of them be Hungarians. 5. That in Case the House of Austria come to fail, Hungary shall be at Liberty to choose its Kings. 6. That the Treaty to be made shall not be innovated.

From the Amsterdam Gazette, dated December 23. Ratibon, December 17. This City is no longer in Apprehension of the Malecontents of Bavaria; because regular Troops are on the March against them. The 9 Squadrons of Prussians are arriv'd in Bavaria from Italy, and have begun to take Winter-Quarters there.

A Party of Bavarian Malecontents, headed by a Butcher, have made themselves Masters of Kelheim.

The Paris Letter of December 21 says the Departure of the Duke of Anjou from Madrid for Catalonia was put off to the 2d of January.

Hague, Dec 25. The Envoy of Savoy has receiv'd Letters from Turin, which advise, that the Dutchess of Savoy is brought to Bed of a 3d Prince, whose Title is to be Duke of Chablais; That Colonel Hamilton had brought his Royal Highness an Account of the taking of Barcelona; That he had in the Name of the Earl of Peterborough, desir'd a Succour of 300 dismounted Troopers to serve in Catalonia; and that his Royal Highness notwithstanding the great Want of Men he is in, had resolv'd to send them. 'Tis uncertain yet when the Duke of Marlborough will embark for England, the Convoy from thence not being yet arriv'd.

**A**t the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane,

on Wednesday next, being the 26th of December, will be presented a Comedy, call'd, The Royal Merchant; or, Beggar's Bush, with Singing by Mr. Hughes, Mrs. Lindsey, Mr. Ramondon and the Boy; particularly the Prologue to the Opera of the Indian Queen: And several Entertainments of serious and grotesque Dancing, to be perform'd by Monsieur du Ruel and Mrs. du Ruel; also by Mrs. Evans taught by Monsieur Siris.

This Play is Sold by J. Knapton at the Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard, and B. Lintott Next Nando's Coffee-House, Temple-Bar.

his Day at the Marine Coffee-house in Birchington Cornhill, will continue the Sale of a curious Collection of Paintings, and Prints, both in and out of Frames, by the most eminent Masters. To begin exactly at 4 in the Evening. Catalogues may be had at the Place of Sale, and the Paintings and Prints view'd at any time before the Sale begins.

Found the 21st of December, between Tottenham-Court and Primrose-Hill, 2 Coach Seats and other Perquisites; you may enquire at the Wandering-Shepherd in Eagle-Street, near Red-Lyon Square.

A Place in the Country of Fifty, Sixty, or One hundred Pound per Annum, and fit to be Executed by a Gentleman; if any Person has any such to dispose off, he may be informed by Mr. Brown, at his Coffee-house in Mitre-court in Fleet-street, of a Chapman for the same.

This present Monday, being the 24th of this Instant December, will begin a great Match of Cock-fighting, and will continue the whole Week, Christmas Day excepted, between the Gentlemen of the City of London, and the Gentlemen of the City of Westminster, for 2 Guineas each Battle, and 20 Guineas the odd Battle. Note, there will be a Battle on the Mattevery Night exactly by 6 a Clock; and he that does not produce his Cock by that time, shall forfeit and pay to the adverse Party 5 Guineas for each Default.

This Day is publish'd,

A Discourse concerning the Unchangeable Obligations of Natural Religion, and the Truth, and certainty of the Christian Revelation, being 8 Sermons Preach'd in the Year 1705, at the Lecture founded by the Honourable Robert Boyle Esq; By S. Clark M. A. Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Norwich; with a Preface proving the great dissimilarity and Ignorance of the late pretended Remarkers on his Sermons for 1704 in 8vo. Printed for J. Knapton at the Crown in St. Paul's Churchyard, where may be had his Lectures for 1704.

Further Notice is hereby given, by the Original Author of Strops, that they are now brought to such an admirable Perfection, that not only Razors, Penknives, or Lancets, or any other fine cutting Instrument can be set thereon to a most exquisite fine Edge, but likewise polishing them to an extraordinary Brightness, and are only sold by Mr. Shipston at John's Coffee-house, in Swithing's Alley, near the Royal Exchange, London, at 1s. each, with plain Directions, neatly fix'd upon the Back of each Board, to distinguish them from Counterfeits, as was mention'd in the Gazette the 22d of October past.

The Royal Chymical Wash-Ball for the Hands and Face, largely experienc'd and daily commended by all that use them; and that for making the Skin so delicately white, soft and smooth, as not to be parallel'd by either Wash, Powder, &c. and is indeed a real Beautifier of the Skin, by taking off all Deformities, as Tetters, Ring-worms, Morpew, Sun-burn, &c. rendering it fair and of a delectable Whiteness, soon alters red or rough Hands; and is the best thing in the World to be shaved with, which by comforting the Head, Brain and Nerves, prevents taking Cold; and of a delightful Scent, without the least Grain of Mercury. Is sold only at Mr. Allnut's a Glover at the corner of Popes-Head-Alley against the Royal Exchange, and at Mrs. Giles's Millener and Toyshop next door to Hercules-Pillar-Court near the Inner-Temple-Gate Fleet-street, and at Mrs. Ketch's a Turnbridge-Ware Shop on the Walks, at 1s. each, with printed Directions.